Using Neutrino Vacuum Generators to Nullify the Insulatory Properties of Various Electrical Insulators to Achieve EMP-Like Damaging Effects to Infrastructure

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Introduction

We take for granted the static properties of materials in nature. Insulators, particularly, be they natural or artificial, bio-electrical, techno-electrical, or even thermal, are critical for a variety of artificial and natural systems to function properly. If the insulation around our nerves is worn away, it's called a demyelinating disease. If the insulation between transistors fails, a short is created and a computer chip may be temporarily or permanently corrupted. Since the physical properties of insulators are determined by the orientation of atoms and their electrons, most people do not worry that these insulators may suddenly cease to function reliably. The immutability of these materials, of course, is not a given. External magnetic fields, for example, can be used to enhance or block conduction. This begs the question: How can we go about using other external influences not to penetrate an insulator using brute force, but rather, to temporarily negate the intrinsic property of electrical insulation so as to cause the failure of the overall system?

Abstract

No element of our electrical infrastructure; with the exception of electrical generating stations themselves; is more expensive nor time consuming to replace as electrical sub-stations.

To understand how the insulators found in sub-stations or in computer chips can be temporarily neutralized, one must first understand what is really going on within insulators that bestow upon them the ability to block electrical flow. There is no better way to understand insulators than to look at graphene, which is a perfect insulator when the flat side of the single-layer hexagonal structure is oriented toward the energy source and an efficient conductor when the edge is oriented toward the source.

The reason for this duality is that, much like cylinders in a roller mechanism, their orientation determines their function. In a roller mechanism, the fact that one roller is behind the next helps packages on roller lines to be conveyed freely to their destination. Take those same two rollers and put one above the other and you have a mechanism for compressing dough.

In the case of graphene, the combined magnetic output of multiple (6) atoms of carbon serve, when acting as an insulator, to corral energy through the center of the hexagonal structure. At the center, the magnetic force is maximal and this intense force slows the flow of the energy. As an electron passes through the center of the graphene layer, the magnetism of electrons orbiting the carbons, poetically, much like the electrons in the NVG itself, diminish the neutrino contents of the electrons. Once an electron begins to

emerge through the other side of the layer, its electrical and magnetic energy is mostly depleted and what is left of the particle is easily swept up in the orbit of carbon atoms and can lead to resonance events, occasionally leading to heating of an insulator. This duality of graphene's property of conduction/insulation is reflected on an easily-observable scale in graphite's dark, light-absorbing color and its concomitant capacity to glisten in exactly the right light.

Understanding this, if we could degrade the magnetic output of the electrons in such an insulator for even a brief moment, the insulator would cease to function as such and the result would be a catastrophic overload of the system.

Neutrino vacuum generators, which I previously described in terms of their ability to change the behavior of internal magnetic fields in nitrogen atoms for the purposes of facilitating physics-based cloud seeding i.e. air is less prone to heating by light when under the influence of one of these negative fields. If you wish to read about how these fields can be generated, please refer to the archives where this has been explained in detail. NVGs can also, in theory, be used to facilitate a new form of microscopy that surpasses the resolution of any known established method and is safe for the imaging of living organisms.

Using NVGs to create electrical shorts is thus a third and potentially horrific application for the technology. In brief, the activation of such a mechanism completely depletes the contents of electrons (neutrinos) within a mechanism by deliberately causing electrons flowing through the device to bisect the magnetic fields generated by the flow of other electrons (forced to spin at 90 degree angles relative to trajectory) on parallel tracks within a series of convolutions. This deficit of neutrinos forces neutrinos from electrons in a large surrounding area to flood toward the vacuum. In this case, the deficit created in the electrons that comprise electrical insulators causes their magnetic output to decrease in proportion with their electrical charge's temporary depletion. Activating a sufficiently powerful NVG from as far as several miles from the target area would more than likely result in the functional destruction of all insulator-dependent systems within the operative radius. In the case of this type of system, intensity would need to be emphasized over duration of operation. Whereas an NVG designed to spawn rainfall would be run for days or weeks at a time at moderate intensity, insulator-neutralizing NVGs would be designed to perform their task in less than a second.

Conclusion

While great quantities of energy would be required to generate X-Ray pulses (A.K.A. EMPs) sufficient to damage shielded electronics, the amount of energy needed to generate a sufficient neutrino vacuum to short electronics is substantially less. There is little to no signature generated by the deployment of such a system and thus its use would be both undetectable and deniable. No known shielding would be capable of blocking the outflow of neutrinos from insulators.